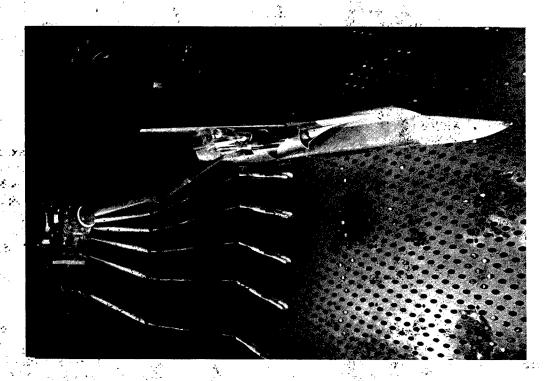


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User Requirements and Information for Captive Trajectory and Grid Testing in the PWT Aerodynamic Wind Tunnels (4T/16T/16S)

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ABSTRACT

The information contained herein includes a listing of the input data necessary to conduct on-line captive trajectory and grid testing, definitions of the standard coordinate axis systems used in the data presentation, and a listing of the standard and operational parameters available for both tabulated, plotted, and magnetic tape data output. This will serve as a guide to the User as to the information needed by PWT personnel to prepare for a captive trajectory and/or grid test.

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SECTION I

GENERAL USER INFORMATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR CAPTIVE TRAJECTORY AND GRID TESTING IN THE PWT AERODYNAMIC WIND TUNNELS (4T/16T/16S)

The information contained herein includes a listing of the input data necessary to conduct on-line captive trajectory and grid testing, definitions of the standard coordinate axis systems used in the data presentation, and a listing of the standard and optional parameters available for both tabulated and plotted data output. This will serve as a guide to the User as to the information needed by PWT personnel to prepare for a captive trajectory and/or grid test, and as to the available data output variables and formats. In order to minimize both preparation time and the opportunity for incorrect program instructions, standardized notation has been developed for both input and output data. User-supplied input data should be provided using the notation described herein. Tabular data will be provided to the User in the notation described, and shown on the attached sample printout sheets. To the maximum extent possible, the notation and definitions in this presentation are the same as those used in dynamic drop separation test programs, which are described under separate cover.

Summary data tabulations and hard copy plots of the type shown herein are generally available for review within a few minutes after a trajectory/grid has been completed. Early and complete specification of the parameters desired for on-line analysis is important to assure that the proper formats are available during the test. Several parameters may be displayed on a cathode ray tube (CRT) in the control room on a real-time basis as the data are acquired.

In addition to the on-line data output, off-line data review can be provided through an interactive graphics terminal tied into the AEDC central computer system (an AMDAHL 5860). This terminal has a CRT display and a hard copy plotting attachment. Test data can be entered into the data base for this system either by direct transmission from the on-line computer after each run, or by batch data entry from magnetic tape at some later time. Several sets of data may be displayed simultaneously on this terminal for data comparisons. A quide to the use of this system can be supplied on request.

A more detailed description of all the AEDC store separation test capabilities may be found in the Technical Report, AEDC-TR-79-1. This is a four-volume series entitled "Store Separation Testing Techniques at the Arnold Engineering Development Center." Subtitles of the four volumes are:

Volume I	An Overview
Volume II	Description of Captive Trajectory Store Separation Testing in the Aerodynamic Wind Tunnel (4T)
Volume III	Description and Validation of Captive Trajectory Store Separation Testing in the von Karman Facility
Volume IV	Description of Dynamic Drop Store Separation Testing

SECTION II

REQUIRED INPUT DATA

2.1 General

This section defines parameters which are required as program input data. Some of the items will remain constant throughout a test, some will vary only with changes in store configuration, and some will vary with each trajectory or grid.

2.2 Full-Scale Store Dimensions (Trajectory and Grid)

λ	Aircraft model scale factor
k_{λ}	Ratio of store scale to aircraft scale (normally equals 1)
Α	Store reference area, ft ² , full scale
1,12,1 ₃	Store full-scale reference dimensions for pitching-moment, yawing-moment, and rolling-moment coefficients, respectively, ft
. 6	Store length, ft, full scale (Trajectory only)
X _{cg}	Axial distance from the store nose to cg location, ft, full scale
Y _{cg} ,Z _{cg}	Lateral and vertical distances from the store reference (balance) axis to the cg location, positive in the positive Y_B and Z_B directions, respectively, ft, full scale

2.3 Full-Scale Store Mass Parameters (Trajectory)

Wt	Full-scale store weight, 1b
IXX, IYY, IZZ	Full-scale moments of inertia about the store X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively, slug-ft ²
Ιχγ,ΙχΖ,ΙγΖ	Full-scale products of inertia in the store X_B-Y_B , X_B-Z_B , and Y_B-Z_B planes, respectively, slug-ft ²
ΔX _{m,cg}	Axial distance from store cg to the measured pitching-moment coefficient reference center, positive in the positive X_B direction, ft, full scale (see Fig. 1)
ΔX _{n,cg}	Axial distance from the store cg to the measured yawing-moment coefficient reference center, positive in the positive XB direction, ft, full scale (see Fig. 1)

2.4 Store Aerodynamic Coefficients (Trajectory)

C _{lp} , C _{mq} , C _{nr}	Store roll-damping, pitch-damping, and yaw-damping derivatives, respectively, per radian
CA,o,CN,o, CY,o	External input axial-force, normal-force, and side-force coefficients, respectively
C _{0,0} ,C _{m,0} C _{n,0}	External input rolling-moment, pitching-moment, and yawing-moment coefficients, respectively

2.5 Thrust Force Simulation (Trajectory; see Fig. 2)

F _T ,X	Simulated full-scale store thrust in the positive χ_B direction, lb; $F_{T,\chi}$ versus time required, tabular values or curve
X_0, Y_0, Z_0	For lanyard length calculations, offset of the store center of gravity from the lanyard attachment point on the store in the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, ft, full scale
X ₁ ,Y ₁ ,Z ₁	For lanyard length calculations, offset of the store center of gravity at carriage from the lanyard attachment point on the aircraft in the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, ft, full scale
ZL	Lanyard length, straight line distance between designated reference points on the aircraft and store, ft, full scale
to	Time delay required after lanyard limit before thrust initiation, sec
Cjd _l ,Cjd _m , Cjd _n	Store jet-damping coefficients in roll, pitch, and yaw, respectively, ft-sec

2.6 Ejector Force(s) Simulation (Trajectory; see Fig. 3)

FE1,FE2	Forward and aft ejector forces, respectively, lb; FE1, FE2 versus distance (or time) required, tabular values or curves
Z _{E1} ,Z _{E2}	Ejector stroke length or time of action for forward and aft ejector pistons, respectively, ft, full scale, or seconds
X _{FE}	Axial distance from the store nose to the forward ejector piston, ft, full scale
ΔΧΑΕ	Distance between forward and aft ejector pistons, ft, full scale

 ω_{m}

Ejector piston line of action with respect to the store X_B - Z_B plane, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

2.7 Store Initial Conditions (Post-Launch Trajectory)

to	Time at trajectory initiation, sec
XI,o,YI,o ZI,o	Distances of the store cg from the carriage location in the inertial axis $X_{\rm I}$, $Y_{\rm I}$, $Z_{\rm I}$ positive directions at trajectory initiation, ft, full scale
νΙ,ο,ηΙ,ο ωΙ,ο	Orientation of the store body axis from the inertial axis in a pitch, yaw, roll sequence at trajectory initiation (post-launch only), deg
u ₀ , v ₀ , w ₀	Store velocities along the positive $X_{\mbox{\footnotesize{B}}}$, $Y_{\mbox{\footnotesize{B}}}$, and $Z_{\mbox{\footnotesize{B}}}$ axes at trajectory initiation, ft/sec
p ₀ ,q ₀ ,r ₀	Store angular velocities about the Xg, Yg, and Zg axes at trajectory initiation, rad/sec

2.8 Flight Conditions (Trajectory)

h Simulated pressure altitude, ft

NZ Aircraft load factor, g's

Y Simulated aircraft dive angle, positive for decreasing altitude, deg

ΦA/C Simulated aircraft bank angle, positive for right wing down, deg

2.9 Store Motion (Trajectory)

X ₀ ,Y ₀ ,Z ₀	For restricted motion cases, offset of the store center of gravity from the rotation center or the aft rail hook in the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, ft, full scale (see Figs. 4a and 4b)
Xp,1	For restricted motion cases 4 through 7, distance store must travel along rail in a translate only mode, ft, full scale (see Fig. 4b)
Xp,2	For restricted motion cases 5 through 7, distance aft hook must travel along rail before becoming free of rail, ft, full scale (see Fig. 4b)

 $\Delta\theta_R$ For restricted motion cases 1, 2, and 3, pitch angle through which store must pivot before release, deg (see Fig. 4a)

2.10 Store/Aircraft Attitude (Trajectory and Grid)

Ιγ	Yaw incidence of the store longitudinal axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft longitudinal axis, positive nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg
Ιp	Pitch incidence of the store longitudinal axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft longitudinal axis, positive nose up as seen by the pilot, deg
IR	Roll incidence of the store X_B - Z_B plane at carriage with respect to the aircraft plane of symmetry, positive for clockwise roll looking upstream, deg
α	Aircraft-model angle of attack relative to the free-stream velocity vector, deg
β	Aircraft-model sideslip angle relative to the free-stream velocity vector, deg
ΛLE	Aircraft-model wing leading-edge-sweep angle, deg
Φs	Roll angle of the store Number 1 fin with respect to the -ZB axis, positive clockwise looking upstream, deg

2.11 Grid Matrix Information (Aerodynamic Grid)

Origin Location

Orientations and positive directions of grid coordinates

Orientation of store with respect to grid coordinates

Store cg locations with respect to grid coordinates

 α_s Store-model angle of attack, deg (free stream)

 β_S Store-model sideslip angle, deg (free stream)

SECTION III

REQUIRED STORE INITIAL POSITIONING DATA

Information must be supplied to locate the store model on the aircraft model at each position from which trajectories or grid surveys are to be initiated. This is most generally accomplished by specifying the full-scale store attachment lug locations and the corresponding hook locations on the racks and/or pylons of the aircraft. For trajectory data, this information also permits a cross reference of the ejector piston positions (Section 2.6) for the standard aircraft installations. In some cases, specifying lug and hook positions is not feasible, and in these instances other reference dimensions such as fuselage station, butt line, and waterline of the store c.g. may suffice. Whatever set of data is provided, it must uniquely define the store position at carriage and a consistent set of parameters must be used with respect to both the store and the aircraft.

SECTION IV

COORDINATE AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

4.1 Aerodynamic Coefficients

The static aerodynamic coefficients of the store model are measured and calculated in a body-axis system of coordinates (see Section 4.4). The body-axis directions are parallel to the calibrated balance normal-force, side-force, and axial-force directions, but the moment reference point may be arbitrarily selected. For trajectory data, the moment reference point is occasionally shifted from the store cg. to compensate for model scaling effects on the static stability (see Fig. 1).

4.2 Trajectory Calculations

The trajectory calculations are carried out in the inertial-axis system as defined in Section 4.4. Even though the store-model moment reference point may be shifted, as mentioned in the previous section, the trajectory calculations consider the motion with respect to the true cg. Following the determination of the store positions and attitudes in the inertial-axis system, corresponding values of the positions and attitudes in the other axis systems are calculated (see Section 4.4). The relationship among the inertial, store body, and aircraft flight axis systems are shown in Fig. 5. Graphical representations of the yaw-pitch-roll and pitch-yaw-roll methods of designating store angular orientation, as defined with the various axis systems, are shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

4.3 Grid Positioning

Positioning of the store model during grid testing is carried out in the reference-axis system (see Section 4.5). Following determination of the store position in the reference-axis system, corresponding values of the positions and attitudes in other axis systems are calculated (see Section 4.5).

4.4 Trajectory Coordinate Axis System Definitions

STORE BODY-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XB Parallel to the store longitudinal axis, positive direction

is upstream at store release

 Y_B Perpendicular to X_B and Z_B directions, positive to the right

looking upstream when the store is at zero yaw and roll

angles

ZB Perpendicular to the XB direction and parallel to the

aircraft plane of symmetry when the store and aircraft are at zero yaw and roll angles, positive downward as seen by

the pilot when the store is at zero pitch and roll angles

Origin

The store body-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at all time. The X_B , Y_B , and Z_B coordinate axes rotate with the store in pitch, yaw, and roll so that mass moments of inertia about the three axes are not time-varying quantities.

INERTIAL-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

χI	Parallel to the aircraft flight path direction at store release, positive forward as seen by the pilot
ΑΙ	Perpendicular to the \textbf{X}_{I} and \textbf{Z}_{I} directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
ZI	Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction at store release, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The inertial-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at release and translates along the initial aircraft flight path direction at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes do not rotate with respect to the initial aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

Positions		
χΙ	Separation distance of the store cg from the inertial-axis system origin in the χ_{Γ} direction, ft, full scale	
YI	Separation distance of the store cg from the inertial-axis system origin in the $\gamma_{\rm I}$ direction, ft, full scale	
ZI	Separation distance of the store cg from the inertial-axis system origin in the $Z_{\rm I}$ direction, ft, full scale	
Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)		
ΨΙ	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the X_I-Y_I plane and the X_I -axis, positive for store nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg	
θΙ	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the $X_I - Y_I$ plane, positive when store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg	
ФΙ	Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the intersection of the YB-ZB and XI-YI planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg	

NON-ROTATING FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

xI	Parallel to the aircraft flight path direction at store release, positive forward as seen by the pilot
YI	Perpendicular to the \textbf{X}_{I} and \textbf{Z}_{I} directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
ZI	Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction at store release,

positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The flight-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at release. The origin is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes do not rotate with respect to the initial aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

x _C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the $X_{\rm I}$ direction, ft, full scale
YC	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the $Y_{\rm I}$ direction, ft, full scale
z _C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the $Z_{\rm I}$ direction, ft, full scale
Attitudes (Yaw, P	itch, Roll Sequence)

ΨΙ	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the X_I-Y_I plane and the X_I -axis, positive for the store nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg
θΙ	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the X_I-Y_I plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg
фΙ	Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the

Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the intersection of the YB-ZB and X_I-Y_I planes, positive clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

NON-ROTATING FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XI	Parallel	to the aircraft flight path direction at store
	release,	positive forward as seen by the pilot

 $v_{\rm I}$ Perpendicular to the $x_{\rm I}$ and $z_{\rm I}$ directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot

Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction at store release, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The flight-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at release. The origin is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes do not rotate with respect to the initial aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

XC	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the $X_{ m I}$ direction, ft, full scale
YC	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the γ_I direction, ft, full scale
Z _C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the $Z_{\rm I}$ direction, ft, full scale

Attitudes (Pitch, Yaw, Roll Sequence)

νΙ	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis
	in the X_I-Z_I plane and the X_I -axis, positive when the store
	nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg

ηI	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection
	in the XI-ZI plane, positive when the store nose is to the
	right as seen by the pilot, deq

 ω_I Angle between the store vertical (ZB) axis and the intersection of the YB-ZB and XI-ZI planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XF Parallel to the current aircraft flight path direction,

positive forward as seen by the pilot

 γ_F Perpendicular to the χ_F and Z_F directions, positive to the

right as seen by the pilot

ZF Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular

to the current aircraft flight path direction, positive

downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The flight-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at release. The origin is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes rotate to maintain alignment of the X_F -axis with the current aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

Z

X Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the XF direction, ft, full scale

Y Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the Y_F direction, ft, full scale

Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the Z_F direction, ft, full scale

Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)

 ψ Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the $\chi_{F}-\chi_{F}$ plane and the χ_{F} -axis, positive when the store nose is to the right as seen by the pilot, deg

Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the X_F-Y_F plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg

Angle between the store lateral (Yg) axis and the intersection of the Yg-Zg and Xg-Yg planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

NON-ROTATING PYLON-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XP,C	Parallel to the store longitudinal axis at release, positive direction is forward as seen by the pilot
YP,C	Perpendicular to the $X_{P,C}$ direction and parallel to the X_{F-} Y_{F} plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
Z _P ,C	Perpendicular to the Xp _{,C} and Yp _{,C} directions, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The pylon-axis system origin is coincident with the flight-axis system origin and the store cg at release. It is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes do not rotate with respect to the initial aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

XP,C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the Xp , C direction, ft, full scale	
YP,C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the Yp,C direction, ft, full scale	
Zp,C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the $Z_{P,C}$ direction, ft, full scale	
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Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)

ΦΨC	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the Xp,C - Yp,C plane and the Xp,C - axis positive for store nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg
Δθς	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the $Xp_{,C}$ - $Yp_{,C}$ plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg
$\Delta \Phi C$	Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the

intersection of the YB-ZB and Xp,C - Yp,C planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

NON-ROTATING PYLON-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XP,C	Parallel to the store longitudinal axis at release, positive direction is forward as seen by the pilot
YP,C	Perpendicular to the $X_{P,C}$ direction and parallel to the X_{F} - Y_{F} plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
Zp,C	Perpendicular to the $X_{P,C}$ and $Y_{P,C}$ directions, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The pylon-axis system origin is coincident with the flight-axis system origin and the store cg at release. It is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes do not rotate with respect to the initial aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

XP,C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the Xp,C direction, ft, full scale
Yp,C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the $Yp_{,C}$ direction, ft, full scale
Zp,C	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the $Z_{p,C}$ direction, ft, full scale
Attitudes (Pitch,	Yaw, Roll Sequence)
Δνς	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the Xp_C - Zp_C plane and the Xp_C - axis, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg
Δης	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the Xp_C - Zp_C plane, positive when the store nose is to the right as seen by the pilot, deg
Δως	Angle between the store vertical (Z_B) axis and the intersection of the Y_B-Z_B and X_P , C - Z_P , C planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

PYLON-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

Parallel to the store longitudinal axis at release and at constant angular orientation with respect to the current aircraft flight path direction, positive forward as seen by the pilot

Perpendicular to the Xp direction and parallel to the XF-YF plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot

Perpendicular to the Xp and Yp directions, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The pylon-axis system origin is coincident with the flight-axis system origin and the store cg at release. It is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes rotate to maintain constant angular orientation with respect to the current aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the Xp direction, ft, full scale

Yp

Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the

flight-axis system origin in the Yp direction, ft, full scale

Zp Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the Zp direction, ft, full scale

Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)

Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the Xp-Yp plane and the Xp-axis, positive for store nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg

Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the Xp-Yp plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, \deg

 $\Delta \varphi$ Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the intersection of the YB-ZB and Xp-Yp planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

PYLON-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

Xp Parallel to the store longitudinal axis at release and at constant angular orientation with respect to the current aircraft flight path direction, positive forward as seen by

the pilot

 Y_p Perpendicular to the X_p direction and parallel to the X_p - Y_p

plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot

Zp Perpendicular to the Xp and Yp directions, positive downward

as seen by the pilot

Origin

The pylon-axis system origin is coincident with the flight-axis system origin and the store cg at release. It is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes rotate to maintain constant angular orientation with respect to the current aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

Xp Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the Xp direction, ft, full

scale

Yp Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the

flight-axis system origin in the Yp direction, ft, full

scale

Zp Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the

flight-axis system origin in the Zp direction, ft, full

scale

Attitudes (Pitch, Yaw, Roll Sequence)

Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the Xp-Zp plane and the Xp-axis, positive when the store

nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg

Δη Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection

in the Xp-Zp plane, positive when the store nose is to the

right as seen by the pilot, deg

 $\Delta \omega$ Angle between the store vertical (Z_B) axis and the

intersection of the YR-ZR and Xp-Zp planes, positive for

AIRCRAFT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

ХΔ Parallel to the aircraft longitudinal axis at store release

and at constant angular orientation with respect to the current aircraft flight path direction, positive forward as

seen by the pilot

 Y_A Perpendicular to the X_A direction and parallel to the $X_{F}-Y_{F}$

plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot

ZA Perpendicular to the XA and YA directions, positive downward

as seen by the pilot

Origin

The aircraft-axis system origin is coincident with the flight-axis system origin and the store cg at release. It is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes rotate to maintain constant angular orientation with respect to the current aircraft flight path direction.

Positions

 χ_{A} Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the XA direction, ft, full

scale

YΑ Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the

flight-axis system origin in the Y_A direction, ft, full

scale

Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the ZA

flight-axis system origin in the ZA direction, ft, full

scale

Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)

Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis ΔψΔ in the X_A-Y_A plane and the X_A -axis, positive for store nose

to the right as seen by the pilot, deg

ΔθΑ Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection

in the X_A-Y_A plane, positive when the store nose is raised

as seen by the pilot, deq

 $\Delta \varphi_{A}$ Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the

intersection of the Y_B-Z_B and X_A-Y_A planes, positive for

EARTH-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

 X_E Parallel to a projection of the X_I axis on the earth

surface, positive direction is forward as seen by the pilot

 Y_F Perpendicular to the X_E and Z_E directions, positive to the

right as seen by the pilot

Perpendicular to the earth surface, positive direction is

down

Origin

ZΕ

The earth-axis system origin is fixed at the point in space coincident to the store cg at release.

Positions

 χ_{F} Separation distance of the store cg from the earth-axis

system origin in the XF direction, ft, full scale

YE Separation distance of the store cg from the earth-axis

system origin in the YE direction, ft, full scale

ZE Separation distance of the store cg from the earth-axis

system origin in the ZF direction, ft, full scale

Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)

ΨΕ Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis

in the XF-YF plane and XF-axis, positive for store nose to

the right as seen by the pilot, deg

θ_F Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection

in the XF-YF plane, positive when the store nose is raised

as seen by the pilot, deg

 ϕ_E Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the

intersection of the YB-ZB and XE-YE planes, positive for

4.5 Grid Coordinate Axis System Definitions

REFERENCE-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XREF Parallel to the _____ direction, positive forward as seen by the pilot

seen by the priot

 Y_{REF} Perpendicular to the X_{REF} direction and rotated through an

angle pref with respect to the direction.

positive to the right as seen by the pilot for zero rotation

ang le

ZREF Perpendicular to the XREF and YREF directions, positive

downward as seen by the pilot for zero rotation of the YRFF

axis

Origin

The REFERENCE-AXIS system origin may be arbitrarily chosen and is determined from the set of initial position coordinates input at the initialization of the grid set. It is fixed with respect to the aircraft for the duration of the grid set. For this test, origin coordinates and $\phi_{\mbox{REF}}$ angles are defined as follows:

Positions

XREF Position of the store cg with respect to the reference-axis

system origin in the XREF direction, ft, full scale

YREF Position of the store cg with respect to the reference-axis

system origin in the YREF direction, ft, full scale

ZREF Position of the store cg with respect to the reference-axis

system origin in the ZRFF direction, ft, full scale

STORE BODY-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

 χ_B Parallel to the store longitudinal axis, positive direction

is upstream at store release

YB Perpendicular to XB and ZB directions, positive to the right

looking upstream when the store is at zero yaw and roll

angles

Z_B Perpendicular to the X_B direction and parallel to the

aircraft plane of symmetry when the store and aircraft are at zero yaw and roll angles, positive downward as seen by the pilot when the store is at zero pitch and roll angles

Origin

The store body-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at all time. The XB, YB, and ZB coordinate axes rotate with the store in pitch, yaw, and roll so that mass moments of inertia about the three axes are not time-varying quantities.

PYLON-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

Хр	Parallel	to t	he	store	longitudinal	axis	at carriage,
					on by the mil		-5-7

positive forward as seen by the pilot

 Y_p Perpendicular to the X_p direction and parallel to the X_{F-Y_p}

plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot

Zp Perpendicular to the Xp and Yp directions, positive downward

as seen by the pilot

Origin

The pylon-axis system origin is coincident with the reference-axis system origin.

Positions

Хр	Position of the store c	g with respect	to the pylon-axis
	system origin in the *	Xp direction,	ft, full scale

Position of the store cg with respect to the pylon-axis system origin in the * Yp direction, ft, full scale

Position of the store cg with respect to the pylon-axis system origin in the * Zp direction, ft, full scale

Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)

Δψ	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis
	in the Xp-Yp plane and the Xp-axis, positive for store nose
	to the right as seen by the pilot, deq

Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the Xp-Yp plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg

 $\Delta \varphi$ Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the intersection of the YB-ZB and Xp-Yp planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

^{*} Positive or negative as required

AIRCRAFT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

 χ_{A} Parallel to the aircraft longitudinal axis, positive forward

as seen by the pilot

YA Perpendicular to the aircraft plane of symmetry, positive to

the right as seen by the pilot

 Z_A Perpendicular to the X_A and Y_A directions, positive downward

as seen by the pilot

Origin

The aircraft-axis system origin is coincident with the reference-axis system origin.

Positions

 χ_A Position of the store cg with respect to the aircraft-axis

system origin in the * XA direction, ft, full scale

YA Position of the store cg with respect to the aircraft-axis

system origin in the * YA direction, ft, full scale

ZA Position of the store cg with respect to the aircraft-axis

system origin in the * ZA direction, ft, full scale

Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)

Δψ_A Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis

in the X_A-Y_A plane and the X_A -axis, positive for store nose

to the right as seen by the pilot, deg

 $\Delta \theta_{A}$ Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection

in the X_A-Y_A plane, positive when the store nose is raised

as seen by the pilot, deg

 $\Delta \phi_A$ Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the

intersection of the YB-ZB and XA-YA planes, positive for

^{*} Positive or negative as required

FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XF	Parallel to the aircraft flight path direction, positive
	forward as seen by the pilot

Perpendicular to the XF and ZF directions, positive to the

right as seen by the pilot

Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction, positive downward as

seen by the pilot

Origin

The flight-axis system origin is coincident with the reference-axis system origin.

Positions

X	Position of the	store cg	with respect	to the flight-axis
	system origin in	the *)	X _F direction,	ft, full scale

Position of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the * YF direction, ft, full scale

Position of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the * Z_F direction, ft, full scale

Attitudes (Yaw, Pitch, Roll Sequence)

ψ	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis
	in the XF-YF plane and the XF-axis, positive when the store
	nose is to the right as seen by the pilot, deg

Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the X_F-Y_F plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg

Angle between the store lateral (Y_B) axis and the intersection of the Y_B-Z_B and X_p-Y_p planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

^{*} Positive or negative as required

SECTION V

PARAMETERS AVAILABLE FOR OUTPUT

5.1 Standard Trajectory Tabulation

The standard data output tabulation used on all captive trajectory tests consists of flight-axis positions, velocities, and accelerations, the store model measured static aerodynamic coefficients in body-axis coordinates, the store model angle of attack and sideslip angle, the simulated flight dynamic pressure, and the ejector forces. This tabulation requires two pages of computer printout, and a sample of the format produced is shown in Table 1. The three lines of header information on each page are standard. A nomenclature for the tabulated data is given in Table 2.

5.2 Standard Grid Tabulation

The standard data output tabulation used on all grid tests consists of reference-axis positions, pylon-axis attitudes, store model angle of attack and sideslip angle, store model measured static aerodynamic coefficients in the body-axis coordinates, and tunnel dynamic pressure. This tabulation requires one page of computer printout and a sample of the format produced is shown in Table 3. The two lines of header information are standard. A nomenclature for the tabulated data is given in Table 4.

5.3 Optional Trajectory Tabulation

Additional pages containing other parameters may be obtained by request on a test-to-test basis. A typical example is given in Table 1. A fourth header line may be added, if necessary, by request for each test. Any requirements beyond the standard presentation, especially data needed for on-line review during testing, must be specified well in advance of the test date to assure that the proper formats may be obtained.

In addition to the store position data (Section 4.4) and aerodynamic data (Section 5.5), a number of other trajectory parameters are available in the data base for presentation. These quantities are listed (along with standard output parameters) as follows:

q _A	Simulated full-scale dynamic pressure, psf
q_p	Simulated pitch rate of the aircraft during accelerated fight, deg/sec
θp	Angle between the $\chi_{\tilde{I}}$ and $\chi_{\tilde{F}}$ axes, positive if $N_{\tilde{Z}}$ greater than 1, deg
Fx,Fy,Fz	Total forces acting on the full-scale store in the positive X_{B} , Y_{B} , and Z_{B} directions, respectively, 1b

Mχ,Mγ,M _Z	Total rolling moment, pitching moment and yawing moment acting on the full-scale store. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively, ft-lb	
p,q,r	Angular velocities of the full-scale store about the X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively	
p,q,r	Angular accelerations of the full-scale store about the X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively, rad/sec ²	
u,v,w	Velocities of the full-scale store relative to the origin of the inertial axis system in the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, respectively, ft/sec	
u,v,w	Acceleration of the full-scale store relative to the origin of the inertial axis system in the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, respectively, ft/sec	
Vx,Vy,VZ	Velocity components of the full-scale store relative to the origin of a space-fixed axis system in the positive x_B , y_B , and z_B directions, respectively, ft/sec	
R _£ ,R _m ,R _n	Full-scale body-axis pivot (rotation center) restraining moments. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, respectively, ft-1b	
Rp, &, Rp, m, Rp, n	Full-scale pylon-axis pivot (rotation center) restraining moments. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive Xp, Yp, and Zp directions, respectively, ft-1b	
Rp,χ,Rp,γ,Rp,Ζ	Full-scale pylon-axis pivot (rotation center) restraining forces, positive in the positive Xp, Yp, and Zp directions, lb	
R _X ,R _Y ,R _Z	Full-scale body-axis pivot (rotation center) restraining forces, positive in the positive $X_{\mbox{\footnotesize{B}}}$, $Y_{\mbox{\footnotesize{B}}}$, and $Z_{\mbox{\footnotesize{B}}}$ directions, lb	
NOSE, TAIL, HOOK COORDINATE PARAMETERS		
XF,i,YF,i, ZF, _i	Location of the store nose ($i = N$) or tail ($i = T$) in the flight-axis system XF, YF, and ZF directions; ft, full scale measured from the carriage position of the store cg	
Xp,i,Yp,i,Zp,i	Location of the store nose ($i = N$) or tail ($i = T$) in the pylon-axis system Xp, Yp, and Zp directions; ft, full scale measured from the carriage position of the store cg	

Xp,H,Yp,H,Zp,H Location of the store hook in the pylon-axis system Xp, Yp,and Zp directions; ft, full scale measured from the carriage position of the hook

5.4 Optional Grid Tabulation

Additional pages containing other parameters (see Sections 4.5 and 5.5) may be obtained by request on a test-to-test basis. A typical example is given in Table 3. A third header line may be added, if necessary, by request for each test. Any requirements beyond the standard presentation, especially data needed for on-line review during testing, must be specified well in advance of the test date to assure that the proper formats may be obtained.

5.5 Aerodynamic Coefficient Data for Different Axis Systems

Aerodynamic coefficient data available for tabulation with either the trajectory or grid programs is listed as follows:

Store model angle of attack and sideslip angle, respectively, deg
Store measured aerodynamic axial-force, normal-force and side-force coefficients, positive in the negative XB, negative ZB and positive YB directions, respectively
Store measured aerodynamic rolling-moment, pitching-moment and yawing-moment coefficients. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively
Wind axis drag, lift, and cross-wind coefficients, positive in the wind axis negative X_W , negative Z_W , and positive Y_W directions, respectively
Wind-axis rolling-moment, pitching-moment, and yawing moment coefficients. The positive vectors are coincident with the wind axis positive X_W , Y_W , and Z_W directions, respectively
Store model total (aeroballistic) angle of attack, angle between the body X_B -axis and the free-stream wind X -axis, always positive, deg
Aerodynamic roll angle, angle between the aeroballistic $Y_{\mbox{\scriptsize A-}}$ axis and the body $Y_{\mbox{\scriptsize B-}}$ axis, positive clockwise looking upstream, deg
Aeroballistic axis axial-force, normal-force and side-force coefficients, positive in the aeroballistic axis negative χ_A , negative χ_A , and positive χ_A directions, respectively

Cla, Cma, Cna

Aeroballistic axis rolling-moment, pitching-moment and yawing-moment coefficients. The positive vectors are coincident with the aeroballistic axis positive X_A , Y_A , and Z_A directions, respectively

CDs,t,CLs,CYs

Stability axis axial-force, normal-force and side-force coefficients, positive in the stability axis negative χ_S , negative χ_S , and positive χ_S directions, respectively

Cls, Cms, Cns

Stability axis rolling-moment, pitching-moment, and yawing-moment coefficients. The positive vectors are coincident with the stability axis positive X_S , Y_S , and Z_S directions, respectively

Rotated Body-Axis Parameters

ΦRB

Roll angle of the rotated body axis negative Z_B direction with respect to the balance $+C_N$ direction, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

For trajectory or grid calculations, the body axis negative Z_B direction is required to remain coincident with the balance $+C_N$ vector. If this is not the final body-axis orientation desired, the body axis parameters (coefficients, accelerations, velocities, etc.) may be defined at a new roll orientation by resolution through the angle ϕ_{RB} . The parameters at the new roll orientation are denoted by the subscripts RB (i.e., $C_{N,RB}$, ν_{RB} , etc.).

Body-Axis Interference Coefficients

 $\Delta C_{A,t}, \Delta C_{N}, \Delta C_{Y}$

Store calculated aerodynamic axial-force, normal-force, and side-force flow-field influence coefficients, difference in measured coefficient values in the aircraft flow field and the free stream at comparable attitude, positive in the negative XB, negative ZB and positive YB directions, respectively

 ΔC_{ℓ} , ΔC_{m} , ΔC_{n}

Store calculated aerodynamic rolling-moment, pitching-moment and yawing-moment flow-field influence coefficients, difference in measured coefficient values in the aircraft flow field and the free stream at comparable attitude. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively

Store interference coefficients may be calculated if data are obtained at comparable test conditions (Mach number and store pitch/yaw/roll combinations) in both the aircraft flow field and the free stream. For grid applications, interference data are routinely calculated because the number of store attitude combinations is small, and a single interpolation scheme can be used.

For trajectory applications (where the number of store attitude combinations is normally large), a double interpolation scheme is applied to the free-stream data which requires free-stream pitch sweeps at five different sideslip angles. If interference coefficient data are desired, plan the free-stream attitude range to be sufficiently large to encompass all anticipated attitudes in the flow field. The curve fitting routine currently used works well when the free-stream data can be interpolated, but is suspect if the free-stream data must be extrapolated.

5.6 Magnetic Tapes

For both trajectory and grid programs, any of the parameters available for output on the tabulated data are also available for output on magnetic tape. Typical examples of information supplied with (and required to create) the magnetic tape data are shown in Tables 5 and 6. All tapes are created by the Amdahl 5860 central computer.

5.7 Real Time Plotting

On-line data plotting is produced on a real time basis for data monitoring. The plots are displayed on a CRT in the control room. Generally displayed for the trajectory program are CTS positions and orientations, aerodynamic coefficients, and CTS position errors versus time. Generally displayed for the grid program are aerodynamic coefficients and CTS position errors versus position (or orientation). No capability for comparison plotting or hard copies is available with this system.

5.8 Central Computer Graphics System

For both trajectory and grid programs, any of the parameters available for output on the tabulated data are also available for plotting on the central computer graphics system. Plotting with this system can be done on a near real time basis and capability exists for comparison plots and for hard copies. There are no standard plot formats that are always produced, and plotting requests should be defined in advance for each test. Typical examples of hard copy plots available from the graphics system are shown in Fig. 8.

SECTION VI

SIMULATION OF STORE GUIDANCE AND CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR TRAJECTORY APPLICATIONS

The simulation of store trajectories with active guidance and control systems requires a mathematical model of the inertial and/or mechanical response of the systems. Since the mechanisms are unique to each store, no standard programming exists to describe them. However, the standard trajectory program is capable of dealing with the active control situation by calculating incremental aerodynamic coefficients resulting from the control surface deflections. Information required by PWT includes a mathematical algorithm describing the control surface movements as functions of store acceleration, velocity, position, attitude, etc., and the body-axis aerodynamic coefficient variations resulting from the control surface deflections. Since this requires test unique program additions, at least 8 weeks time should be allowed to permit program preparation and checkout. Sample check calculations should be provided, if available.

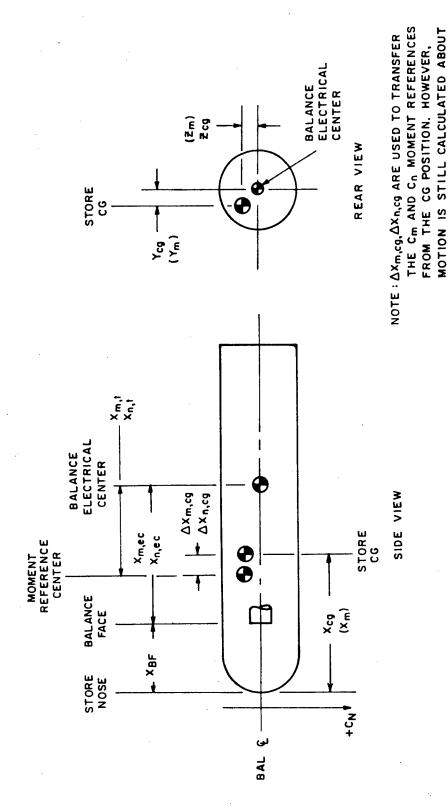
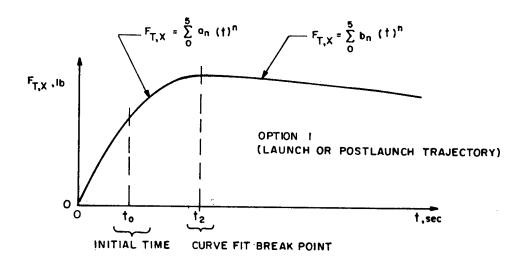


Figure 1. Store/balance physical definition.

COEFFICIENT DATA ARE USED AS THOUGH OBTAINED ABOUT THE TRUE CG POSITION.

THE TRUE CG POSITION AND THE OFFSET

THRUST	CONTROL PARAMETER
0	NO THRUST FORCES
1	NO DELAY (TIME OR LANYARD LENGTH)
2	TIME DELAY ONLY
3	LANYARD DELAY, THEN TIME DELAY



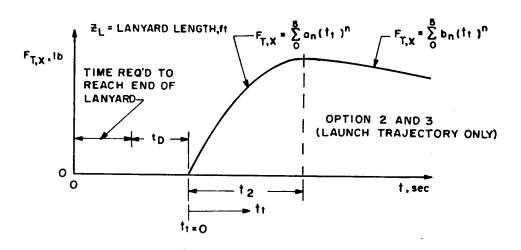


Figure 2. Graphic description of thrust force.

E JECT	CONTROL PARAMETER
0	NO EJECTOR FORCES
1	EJECTOR FORCES & CUTOFF = f(TIME)
2	EJECTOR FORCES & CUTOFF = f (STROKE)
3	EJECTOR FORCES = f(TIME) CUTOFF = f(STROKE)

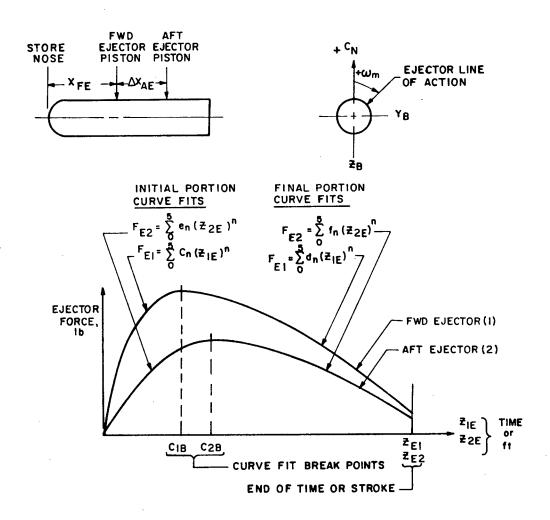


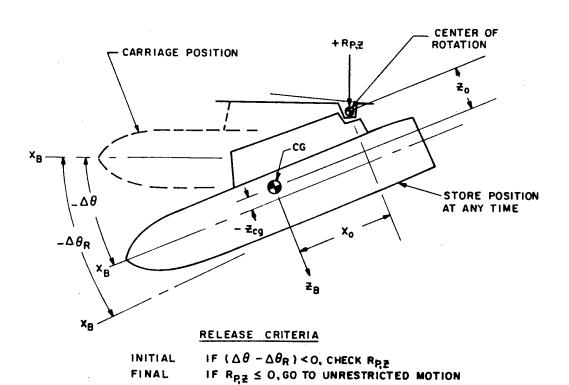
Figure 3. Graphic description of ejector forces.

CONTROL PARAMETER IS MOTION

MOTION	TYPE MOTION	NITIAL RELEASE CRITERION	FINAL RELEASE CRITERION
0	UNRESTRICTED		
. 1	PIVOT: PITCH ONLY	$\Delta \theta$ R	RP.Z
2	PIVOT; PITCH AND YAW	$\Delta heta$ R	RPZ
3	PIVOT; PITCH, YAW, ROLL	$\Delta \theta_R$	RPZ
4	RAIL; TRANSLATE ONLY	X _{P, I}	X _{P,I}
5	RAIL; TRANSLATE AND PITCH	X _{P,I}	XP,2
6	RAIL; TRANSLATE AND YAW	XP,I	XP.2
7	RAIL; TRANSLATE, PITCH AND YAW	Χρ,I	XP2
8	TRANSLATE, ROTATE IN EJECTOR PLA		EJECT

PIVOT MOTION (OPTIONS 1,2,3)

 $\texttt{RESTRICTION}: \quad Y_0 \equiv 0$



a. Pivot motion (options 1 through 3)
 Figure 4. Graphic descriptions of staged release options.

RESTRICTIONS: 4 NONE

SIDE RAIL ONLY (Zo = O)

BOTTOM RAIL ONLY (Yo = O)

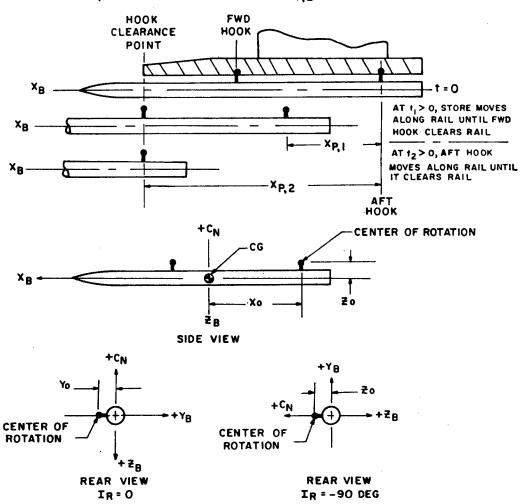
SIDE OR BOTTOM RAIL (Zo OR Yo MUST = O)

NOTES: a) OPTIONS 4-7, TRANSLATE ONLY FOR AFT HOOK TRAVEL LESS THAN XP,I

b) OPTIONS 5-7, ANGULAR MOTION (AS DESCRIBED) IN ADDITION TO TRANSLATION FOR AFT HOOK TRAVEL GREATER THAN

XP.1 BUT LESS THAN XP.2

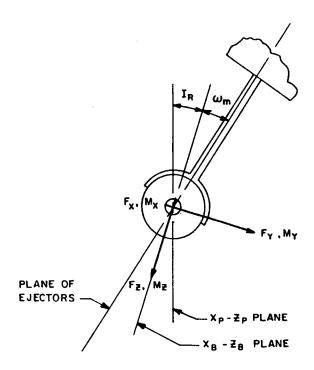
c) UNRESTRICTED MOTION FOR AFT HOOK TRAVEL GREATER THAN XP,1 (OPTION 4), GREATER THAN XP,2 (OPTIONS 5-7)



b. Rail motion (options 4 through 7) Figure 4. Continued.

TRANSLATE, ROTATE ONLY IN PLANE OF EJECTORS (OPTION 8)

 $\frac{\text{ASSUMPTION:}}{\text{RESTRICTION:}} \quad \text{MOTION ABOUT cg, NO INERTIA TRANSFER REQ'D} \\ \text{$I_{XY} = I_{XZ} = I_{YZ} \equiv O$}$



STORE IS RESTRAINED TO TRANSLATION AND ROTATION IN THE PLANE OF THE EJECTORS DURING EJECTOR ACTION

RELEASE CRITERIA: IF EJECT = 0, GO TO UNRESTRAINED MOTION

c. Ejector plane motion Figure 4. Concluded.

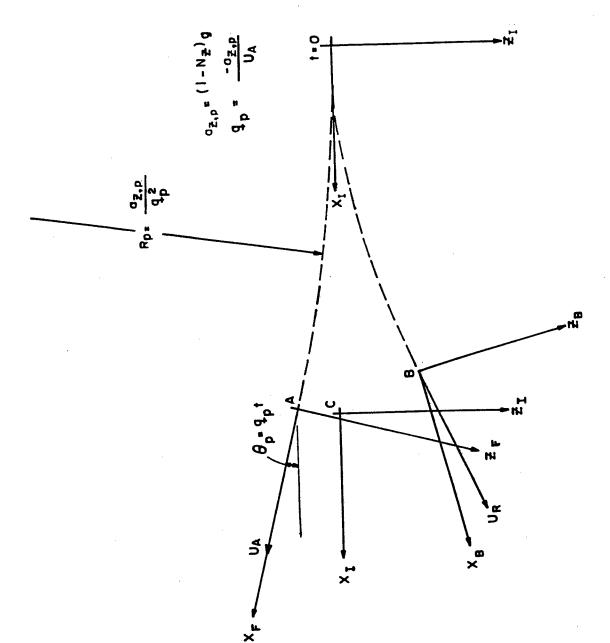


Figure 5. Body/inertial/flight-axes directions for an aircraft pullup/pushover maneuver.

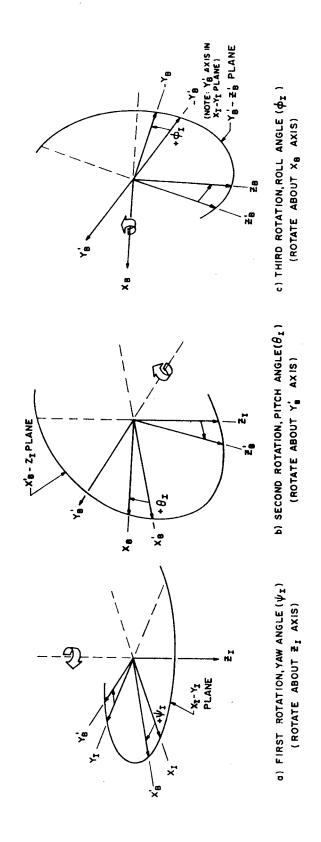


Figure 6. Graphic illustration of a yaw, pitch, roll (Euler) orientation sequence.

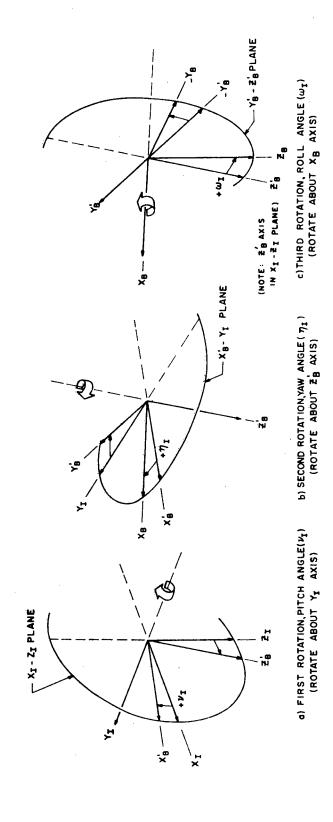


Figure 7. Graphic illustration of a pitch, yaw, roll orientation sequence.

0 RUN NUMBER 30.005 X RUN NUMBER 31.005

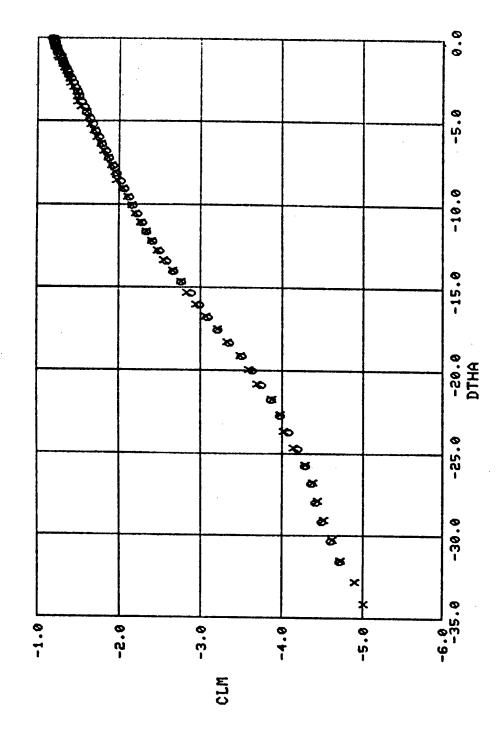


Figure 8. Examples of AMDAHL 5860 graphics plots.

O RUN NUMBER 30.005 X RUN NUMBER 31.005

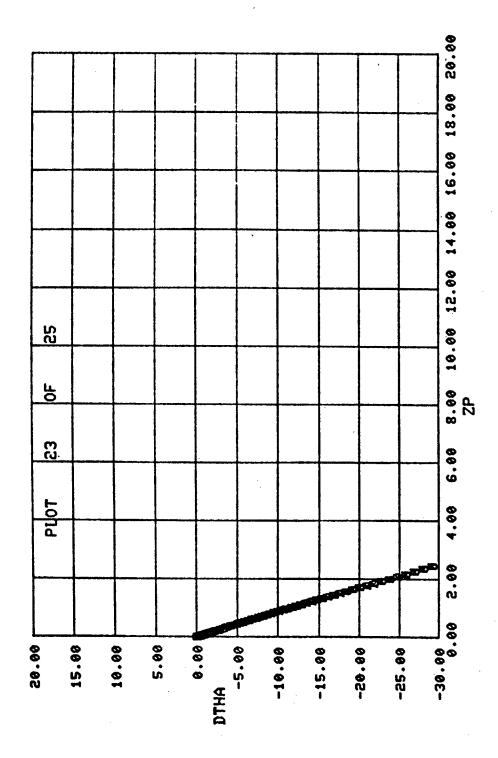


Figure 8. Concluded.

Table 1. Example of Tabulated Summary Data Format—Trajectory

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Table 2. NOMENCLATURE FOR TRAJECTORY GENERATION TABULATED SUMMARY DATA

PAGE HEADING (ALL SUMMARIES)

COMPANY HEADING

DATE Calendar time at which data were printed

PROJECT Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific test

project

LINE 1

RUN Sequential indexing number for referencing data. A

constant throughout each trajectory.

TRAJ Configuration indexing number used to correlate data

with the test log.

M Wind tunnel free-stream Mach number

PT Wind tunnel free-stream total pressure, psfa

TT Wind tunnel free-stream total temperature, °R

Q Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psf

P Wind tunnel free-stream static pressure, psfa

T Wind tunnel free-stream static temperature, °R

RE Wind tunnel free-stream unit Reynolds number, millions

per foot

TDP Hygrometer dew point temperature, °R

SH Wind tunnel specific humidity, 1bm H₂O per 1bm air

SCALE Aircraft model scale factor

H Simulated pressure altitude, K ft

DT Initial trajectory integration time increment, sec

DATE Calendar time at which data were recorded

TIME Time at which data were recorded (hr/min/sec)

CON SET Run/point number of constants set used in data

reduction

ZERO SET Run/point number of the air off set of instrument

readings used in data reduction

TEST	Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific test program in a specific test unit.
LINE 2	
STORE	Store model designation
WT ·	Store full-scale weight, 1b
A	Store reference area, ft ² , full scale
L1,L2,L3	Store reference lengths for pitching-moment, yawing-moment, and rolling-moment coefficients, respectively, ft, full scale
XCG	Axial distance from the store nose to the center of gravity location, ft, full scale
DXMCG, DXNCG	Axial distances from the store center of gravity to the pitching-moment and yawing-moment reference centers, respectively, positive in the positive XB direction, ft, full scale
YCG,ZCG	Lateral and vertical distances from the store reference (balance) axis to the center of gravity location, positive in the positive YB and ZB directions, respectively, ft, full scale
IXX,IYY,IZZ	Full-scale moments of inertia about the store X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively, slug-ft ²
IXY,IXZ,IYZ	Full-scale products of inertia in the store X_B - Y_B , X_B - Z_B , and Y_B - Z_B planes, respectively, slug-ft ²
CLP,CMQ,CNR	Store roll-damping, pitch-damping, and yaw-damping derivatives, respectively, per radian
LINE 3	
A/C	Aircraft designation
ALPHA,BETA	Aircraft-model angle of attack and sideslip angle, respectively, deg
NZ	Aircraft load factor, g's
DIVE	Simulated aircraft dive angle, positive for decreasing altitude, deg
BANK	Simulated aircraft bank angle, positive for right wing down, deg

IP, IY	Pitch and yaw incidence angles of the store longitudinal axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft longitudinal axis, positive nose up and nose to the right, respectively, as seen by pilot, deg
IR	Roll incidence of the store Z_B -axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft plane of symmetry, positive for clockwise roll looking upstream, deg
CONFIG	Aircraft store loading designation
WING	Location of store launch position
MOTION	Restricted motion control parameter
	<pre>0 = Unrestricted motion 1 = Pivot motion, pitch only 2 = Pivot motion, pitch and yaw 3 = Pivot motion, pitch, yaw, and roll 4 = Rail motion, translate only 5 = Rail motion, translate and pitch 6 = Rail motion, translate and yaw 7 = Rail motion, translate, pitch, and yaw 8 = Pitch, translate in ejector plane only</pre>
NOROLL	CTS rig roll control parameter
	<pre>0 = Rolling capability 1 = No roll capability 2 = Zero- or 6-inoffset roll mechanisms but no roll capability 3 = No roll capability (and assume CLL=0)</pre>
POST	Launch/postlaunch control parameter
	<pre>0 = Launch trajectory 1 = Postlaunch trajectory</pre>
COEF	External coefficient input control parameter
	<pre>0 = No external coefficient input 1 = Constant external coefficient inputs 2 = Constant external coefficient inputs and</pre>

THRUST	Thrust simulation control parameter
	<pre>0 = No thrust 1 = Thrust initiation at time zero 2 = Time delay for thrust initiation 3 = Lanyard and time delay for thrust initiation Other = Test peculiar thrust equations</pre>
EJECT	Ejector simulation control parameter
	<pre>0 = No ejectors 1 = Time function ejector forces and cutoff</pre>
XFE	Axial distance from the store nose to the forward ejector piston, ft, full scale
DXAE	Distance between forward and aft ejector pistons, ft, full scale
OMGM	Ejector piston line of action with respect to store X_B - Z_B plane, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg
ZE1,ZE2	Time (distance) cutoffs for forward and aft ejectors, respectively, sec (EJECT=1) or ft, full scale (EJECT=2 or 3)
COLUMNAR HEADINGS	
SUMMARY PAGE 1	
PN	Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during one run. Indexes each time a new set of data inputs is obtained.
ī	Cumulative time for the trajectory, seconds of full- scale flight time following release of store
X	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the χ_{F} direction, ft, full scale

Y	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the Y_{F} direction, ft, full scale
Z .	Separation distance of the store cg from the flight-axis system origin in the Z_{F} direction, ft, full scale
PSI	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the X_F-Y_F plane and the X_F -axis, positive when the store nose is to the right as seen by the pilot, deg
THA	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the X_F-Y_F plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg
PHI	Angle between the store lateral (Y_B) axis and the intersection of the Y_B-Z_B and X_F-Y_F planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg
ALPHAS, BETAS	Store model angle of attack and sideslip angle, respectively, deg
CAT,CN,CY	Store measured aerodynamic axial-force, normal-force, and side-force coefficients, positive in the negative χ_B , negative χ_B , and positive χ_B directions, respectively
CLL,CLM,CLN	Store measured aerodynamic rolling-moment, pitching-moment, and yawing-moment coefficients. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively
QA	Simulated full-scale dynamic pressure, psf
FE1,FE2	Forward and aft ejector forces, respectively, 1b
SUMMARY PAGE 2	
PN .	Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during one run. Indexes each time a new set of data inputs is obtained.
T	Cumulative time for the trajectory, seconds of full- scale flight time following release of store
VX,VY,VZ	Velocity components of the full-scale store relative to the origin of a space-fixed axis system in the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, respectively, ft/sec

UR	Total velocity of the full-scale store with respect to a space-fixed point, ft/sec
U,V,W	Velocities of the full-scale store relative to the origin of the inertial axis system in the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, respectively, ft/sec
P,Q,R,	Angular velocities of the full-scale store about the X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively, rad/sec
UDOT,VDOT, WDOT	Accelerations of the full-scale store relative to the origin of the inertial axis system in the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B directions, respectively, ft/sec ²
PDOT,QDOT, RDOT	Angular accelerations of the full-scale store about the X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively, rad/sec ²
SUMMARY PAGE 3	
PN	Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during one run. Indexes each time a new set of data inputs is obtained.
Т	Cumulative time for the trajectory, seconds of full- scale flight time following release of store
XA	Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the χ_{A} direction, ft, full scale
YA	Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the $Y_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}}$ direction, ft, full scale
ZA	Separation distance of the store cg with respect to the flight-axis system origin in the $Z_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}}$ direction, ft, full scale
DPSIA	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the X_A-Y_A plane and X_A -axis, positive for store nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg
DTHAA	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the χ_{A-YA} plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg

DPHIA	Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the intersection of the YB-ZB and XA-YA planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg
XFS	Separation distance of the store cg with respect to aircraft fuselage station zero in the negative $X_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}}$ direction, ft, full scale
YBL	Separation distance of the store cg with respect to aircraft buttock line zero in the $Y_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}}$ direction, ft, full scale
ZWL	Separation distance of the store cg with respect to aircraft waterline zero in the negative $Z_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}}$ direction, ft, full scale
ALPHAAS	Store model total (aeroballistic) angle of attack, angle between the body X_B -axis and the free-stream wind X -axis, always positive, deg
PHIAS	Aerodynamic roll angle, angle between the aeroballistic Y_a -axis and the body Y_B -axis, positive clockwise looking upstream, deg
CAAT, CNA, CYA	Aeroballistic axis axial-force, normal-force, and side-force coefficients, positive in the aeroballistic axis negative X_a , negative Z_a , and positive Y_a directions, respectively
CLLA,CLMA,CLNA	Aeroballistic axis rolling-moment, pitching-moment, and yawing-moment coefficients. The positive vectors are coincident with the aeroballistic axis positive X_a , Y_a , and Z_a directions, respectively

STORE BODY AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

χB	Parallel to the store longitudinal axis, positive direction is upstream at store release
YB	Perpendicular to XB and ZB directions, positive to the right looking upstream when the store is at zero yaw and roll angles
^Z B	Perpendicular to the X_B direction and parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry when the store and aircraft are at zero yaw and roll angles, positive downward as seen by the pilot when the store is at zero pitch and roll angles

Origin

The store body-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at all times. The X_B , Y_B , and Z_B coordinate axes rotate with the store in pitch, yaw, and roll so that mass moments of inertia about the three axes are not time-varying quantities.

FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XF	Parallel to the current aircraft flight path direction, positive forward as seen by the pilot
YF	Perpendicular to the X_{F} and Z_{F} directions, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
ZF	Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and perpendicular to the current aircraft flight path direction, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The flight-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at release. The origin is fixed with respect to flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes rotate to maintain alignment of the XF-axis with the current aircraft-flight path direction.

AIRCRAFT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

Хд	Parallel to the aircraft longitudinal axis at store release and at constant angular orientation with respect to the current aircraft flight path direction, positive forward as seen by the pilot
YA	Perpendicular to the $X_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}}$ directions and parallel to the $X_{\mbox{\scriptsize F}}-Y_{\mbox{\scriptsize F}}$ plane, positive to the right as seen by the pilot
ZA	Perpendicular to the X_Δ and Y_Δ directions, positive downward as seen by the pilot

Table 2. Conlcuded

Origin

The aircraft-axis system origin is coincident with the flight-axis system origin and the store cg at release. It is fixed with respect to the aircraft and thus translates along the current aircraft flight path at the free-stream velocity. The coordinate axes rotate to maintain constant angular orientation with respect to the current aircraft flight path direction.

AEROBALLISTIC-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

~	direction is upstream at store release
Ya	Perpendicular to the XB direction and the plane of total angle of attack, positive to the right looking upstream when both PHI and PHIAS are zero

Parallel to the store longitudinal axis, positive

Perpendicular to the Xg direction and contained in the plane of total angle of attack, positive downward looking upstream when both PHI and PHIAS are zero.

Origin

Xa

The aeroballistic-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at all times.

Table 3. Example of Tabulated Summary Data Format—Aerodynamic Grid

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Table 3. Concluded

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Table 4. NOMENCLATURE FOR AERODYNAMIC GRID TABULATED SUMMARY DATA

PAGE HEADINGS (COMMON TO ALL SUMMARIES)

COMPANY HEADINGS

DATE Calendar time at which the data were printed

PROJECT Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific test

project

LINE 1

RUN Sequential indexing number for referencing data. A

constant throughout specified (or all) points of a

survey.

SURVEY Configuration indexing number used to correlate data

with the test log. Survey may be used to identify all

or portions of a grid set.

M Wind tunnel free-stream Mach number

PT Wind tunnel free-stream total pressure, psfa

TT Wind tunnel free-stream total temperature, °R

Q Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psfa

P Wind tunnel free-stream static pressure, psfa

T Wind tunnel free-stream static temperature, °R

V Wind tunnel free-stream velocity, ft/sec

RE Wind tunnel free-stream unit Reynolds number, millions

per foot

TDP Hygrometer dew point temperature, °R

SH Wind tunnel specific humidity, 1bm H₂O per 1bm air

SCALE Aircraft model scale factor

DATE Calendar time at which data were recorded

TIME Time at which data were recorded (hr/min/sec)

CON SET Run/point number of constants set used in data

reduction

ZERO SET Run/point number of the air-off set of instrument

readings used in data reduction

TEST

Alpha-numeric notation for referencing a specific test

program in a specific test unit.

LINE 2

A/C

Aircraft designation

ALPHA, BETA

Aircraft-model angle of attack and sideslip angle,

respectively, deq

IP, IY

Pitch and yaw incidence angles of the store

longitudinal axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft longitudinal axis, positive nose up and nose to the right, respectively, as seen by pilot, deq

IR

Roll incidence of the store ZB-axis at carriage with respect to the aircraft plane of symmetry, positive

for clockwise roll looking upstream, deg

CONFIG

Aircraft store loading designation

WING

Location of store launch position

STORE

Store model designation

Α

Store reference area, ft², full scale

L1, L2, L3

Store reference lengths for pitching-moment, yawingmoment, and roll-moment coefficients, respectively,

ft, full scale

XCG

Axial distance from the store nose to the center of

gravity location, ft, full scale

YCG, ZCG

Lateral and vertical distances from the store reference (balance) axis to the center of gravity location, positive in the positive YB and ZB directions, respectively, ft, full scale

PHIS

Roll angle of the store Number 1 fin with respect to

the negative Z_B-axis, positive clockwise looking

upstream, deg

COLUMNAR HEADINGS

SUMMARY PAGE 1

PN

Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during one run. Indexes each time a new set of data inputs is obtained.

XREF	Position of the store cg with respect to the reference-axis system origin in the XREF direction, ft, full scale
YREF	Position of the store cg with respect to the reference-axis system origin in the $Y_{\mbox{REF}}$ direction, ft, full scale
ZREF	Position of the store cg with respect to the reference-axis system origin in the ZREF direction, ft, full scale
DPSI	Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal axis in the $Xp-Yp$ plane and the $Xp-axis$, positive for store nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg
DTHA	Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its projection in the $Xp-Yp$ plane, positive when the store nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deg
DPHI	Angle between the store lateral (Y_B) axis and the intersection of the Y_B-Z_B and X_P-Y_P planes, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg
ALPHAS, BETAS	Store model angle of attack and sideslip angle, respectively, deg
CAT,CN,CY	Store measured aerodynamic axial-force, normal-force, and side-force coefficients, positive in the negative χ_B , negative χ_B , and positive χ_B direction, respectively
CLL,CLM,CLN	Store measured aerodynamic rolling-moment, pitching-moment, and yawing-moment coefficients. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive X_B , Y_B , and Z_B axes, respectively.
Q	Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psf
NDX	Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during a grid set. Indexes for each position in the set
RUN	Sequential indexing number for referencing data. A constant throughout specified (or all) points of a survey.
PHIREF	Angle between the Yogg axis and the plane, positive for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

INTERFERENCE COEFFICIENT NOMENCLATURE (TYPICAL)

COLUMNAR HEADINGS

SUMMARY	PAGE	2
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DCY

DCLN

PN Sequential indexing number for referencing data obtained during one run. Indexes each time a new set

of data inputs is obtained.

XP,YP,ZP Position of the store cg with respect to the pylon-

axis system origin in the Xp, Yp, and Zp directions,

respectively, ft, full scale

DPSI Angle between the projection of the store longitudinal

axis in the Xp-Yp plane and the Xp-axis, positive for

store nose to the right as seen by the pilot, deg

DTHA Angle between the store longitudinal axis and its

projection in the Xp-Yp plane, positive when the store

nose is raised as seen by the pilot, deq

DPHI Angle between the store lateral (YB) axis and the

intersection of the Y_B-Z_B and X_P-Y_P planes, positive

for clockwise rotation when looking upstream, deg

ALPHAS, Store model angle of attack and sideslip angle,

BETAS respectively, deq

DCAT, DCN, Store calculated aerodynamic axial-force, normal-

force, and side-force flow-field influence

coefficients, difference in measured coefficient values in the aircraft flow field and the free stream at comparable attitude, positive in the negative X_B,

negative ZB and positive YB directions, respectively

DCLL,DCLM, Store calculated aerodynamic rolling-moment, pitching-

moment and yawing-moment flow-field influence

coefficients, difference in measured coefficient values in the aircraft flow field and the free stream

at comparable attitude. The positive vectors are coincident with the positive XB, YB, and ZB axes,

respectively

Q Wind tunnel free-stream dynamic pressure, psf

NDX Sequential indexing number for referencing data

obtained during a grid set. Indexes for each position

in the set

RUN Sequential indexing number for referencing data. A

constant throughout specified (or all) points of a

survey

REFERENCE-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XREF Parallel to the _____ direction, positive forward as

seen by the pilot

YREF Perpendicular to the XREF direction and rotated

through an angle ϕ_{RFF} with respect to the

direction, positive to the right as seen by the pilot

for zero rotation angle

ZREF Perpendicular to the XREF and YREF directions,

positive downward as seen by the pilot for zero

rotation of the YRFF axis

Origin

The reference-axis system origin may be arbitrarily chosen and is determined from the set of initial position coordinates input at the initialization of the grid set. It is fixed with respect to the aircraft for the duration of the grid set. For this test, origin coordinates and ϕ_{RFF} angles are defined as follows:

STORE BODY-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XB Parallel to the store longitudinal axis, positive

direction is upstream at store release

YB Perpendicular to XB and ZB directions, positive to the

right looking upstream when the store is at zero yaw

and roll angles

ZB Perpendicular to the XB direction and parallel to the

aircraft plane of symmetry when the store and aircraft are at zero yaw and roll angles, positive downward as seen by the pilot when the store is at zero pitch and

roll angles

Origin

The store body-axis system origin is coincident with the store cg at all time. The XB, YB, and ZB coordinate axes rotate with the store in pitch, yaw, and roll so that mass moments of inertia about the three axes are not time-varying quantities.

Table 4. Concluded

PYLON-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

Xp Parallel to the store longitudinal axis at carriage,

positive forward as seen by the pilot

Yp Perpendicular to the Xp direction and parallel to the

X_F-Y_F plane, positive to the right as seen by the

pilot

Zp Perpendicular to the Xp and Yp directions, positive

downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The pylon-axis system origin is coincident with the reference-axis system origin.

FLIGHT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XF Parallel to the aircraft flight path direction,

positive forward as seen by the pilot

YF Perpendicular to the XF and ZF directions, positive to

the right as seen by the pilot

ZF Parallel to the aircraft plane of symmetry and

perpendicular to the aircraft flight path direction,

positive downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The flight-axis system origin is coincident with the reference-axis system origin.

AIRCRAFT-AXIS SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

Coordinate Directions

XA Parallel to the aircraft longitudinal axis, positive

forward as seen by the pilot

Ya Perpendicular to the aircraft plane of symmetry,

positive to the right as seen by the pilot

 Z_A Perpendicular to the X_A and Y_A directions, positive

downward as seen by the pilot

Origin

The aircraft-axis system origin is coincident with the reference-axis system origin.

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Table 5. Trajectory Data Tape Details

MAGNETIC TAPE INFORMATION PROPULSION WIND TUNNEL

1.	TEST NO. TC-701 PROJECT NO. P418-19
2.	TEST TITLE AD/ROCKWELL LOW LEVEL Delivery
3.	THE COMPUTER USED TO WRITE THE TAPE(S) AMDAHL 5860
4.	THE TAPE(S) IS V BCD (FORMATED) BINARY (UNFORMATED)
5.	THE TAPES ARESEVEN NINE TRACK AT A DENSITY OF 800 BPI
6.	THE FORMAT USED TO WRITE THE TAPE(S) WAS (BCD TAPES ONLY) [PIOE 12.5
7.	THE TAPE(S) IS BLOCKEDUNBLOCKED
8.	EACH TEST POINT CONSISTS OF PHYSICAL RECORD(S) AND EACH PHYSICAL RECORD CONSISTS OF LOGICAL RECORD(S)
9.	ONE TEST POINT CONSISTS OF 50 VARIABLES
0.	THERE IS AN END-OF-FILE MARK AT END OF DATA ON EACH TAPE; END OF LAST TAPE ONLY
11.	THE PERSON(S) TO CONTACT IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION:
	PROGRAMMER 6.D. Wells C. Bean PHONE (615-455-2611, Ext. 7762)
	PROJ. ENGR. JACK CRAMAN PHONE (615-455-2611, Ext. 7/34)
12.	ATTACHED IS A LIST OF VARIABLES THAT MAKE UP EACH TEST POINT IN THE ORDER THAT THEY APPEAR ON THE TAPE(S). THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE VARIABLES IS THE SAME AS THE PRINTED DATA
13.	THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TAPES
14.	THE 'JCL' CARDS USED TO WRITE THE TAPE(S) WERE:
	// GO. FT11 FOOI DD UNIT = 2400, DISP = (, PASS),
	// YOL = (, RETAIN), DSN = TRAJ, LABEL = (, BLP),
	11 DCB = (RECFM = F, LRECL = 120, DEN=Z, BLKS1ZE = 120)

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Table 5. Concluded

DATA TAPE VARIABLE LIST	PROJECT NO. P418-19 Trajectory DATA
TAPE NO, DS NAME	TRACK
FORMAT,	VARIABLES/POINT

VAR.	VARIABLE NAMÉ	VAR. NO.	VARIABLE NAME	VAR. NO.	VARIABLE NAME	VAR. NO.	VARIABLE NAME	VAR. NO.	VARIABLE NAME
	TEST			31	CY				
2	RUN			32	CLN				
3	PN			33	CLL				
4	M			34	CAT				
5	Q			35	CNA				
6	RE			36	CLMA				
7	CONFIG			37	CYA				
В	ALPHA			38	CLNA				
9	BETA			39	CLLA				
10	ALPHAS			40	CAAT				
11	BETAS			41	Time				
12	ALPHAAS			42	BLANK				
13	PHIAS			43					
14	X		W	44					
15	<u> </u>			45					
16	2			46					
17	PSI	\vdash		47					
18	THA			48					
19	PHI			49					
20	XA			50					
21	<u> </u>			++					
72	ZA			 					
23	DPSIA			}					
25	DTHAA							- 1	
26	DPHIA			1		-			
27	XFS	++		1-1	<u> </u>				
28	7BL 2WL			+					
	CN			1					
29 30	CLM	 		+-+		-			
30	CLFI	\vdash		1 -					
				1 1					
L	L	نـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	·	 . '				1	

Table 6. Aerodynamic Grid Data Tape Details

MAGNETIC TAPE INFORMATION PROPULSION WIND TUNNEL.

1.	TEST NO. TC-123 PROJECT NO. P41B-00
2.	TEST TITLE AD F-16 Paue Cove CTS Test
3.	THE COMPUTER USED TO WRITE THE TAPE(S) AMDAHL 5860
4.	THE TAPE(S) ISBCD (FORMATED)BINARY (UNFORMATED)
5.	THE TAPES ARESEVEN NINE TRACK AT A DENSITY OF 1600 BPI
6.	THE FORMAT USED TO WRITE THE TAPE(S) WAS (BCD TAPES ONLY)[PSOE12.5
7.	THE TAPE(S) IS BLOCKEDUNBLOCKED
8.	EACH TEST POINT CONSISTS OF / PHYSICAL RECORD(S) AND EACH PHYSICAL RECORD CONSISTS OF / LOGICAL RECORD(S)
9.	ONE TEST POINT CONSISTS OF 50 VARIABLES
10.	THERE IS AN END-OF-FILE MARK AT END OF DATA ON EACH TAPE; END OF LAST TAPE ONLY
11.	THE PERSON(S) TO CONTACT IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION:
	PROGRAMMER C.F. Beavelen PHONE (615-455-2611, Ext. 7515)
	PROJ. ENGR. J. B. Carman PHONE (615-455-2611, Ext. 7/94)
12.	ATTACHED IS A LIST OF VARIABLES THAT MAKE UP EACH TEST POINT IN THE ORDER THAT THEY APPEAR ON THE TAPE(S). THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE VARIABLES IS THE SAME AS THE PRINTED DATA
13.	THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TAPES/
14.	THE 'JCL' CARDS USED TO WRITE THE TAPE(S) WERE:
	11 GO. FTII FOOI DD UNIT = 2400, DISP = (, PASS),
	1 VOL = C, RETAIN), DSN= GRID, LABEL = (, BLP),
	DCB = (RECFM = F, LRECL = 120, DEN = 2, BLKS17E = 120)

PW2-106

Table 6. Concluded

DATA TAPE VARIABLE LIST	TEST NO. TC-123 PROJECT NO. P41B-00 GRID DATA
TAPE NO, DS NAME	,TRACK
FORMAT	VARIABLES/POINT

VAR,	VARIABLE NAME	VAR.	VARIABLE NAME	VAR.	VARIABLE NAME	VAR. NO.	VARIABLE NAME	VAR.	VARIABLE NAME
	Teck			31	XA				
	Test Run			32	Y/1				
3	Point			33	ZA				
4		 		34	DPSIA				
	Date			35					
5	M RE	-		36	DTHAA DPHIA				
				37	FIS RUN		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
7	ALPHA	ļ		3 / 78	ALPHAS FIS				
9	BETA			39	SPARE				
10	CONFIG	╁──		40	JANCE				
	ALPHAS	 		41					
//	BETAS	<u> </u>		42					
13	CN	 		43					
14	CY	 		44	-				
	CLN	 		45	DCN				
15	CLL	 		46	DCLM				
17	CAT	 		47	DCY				
18	X	†		48	DCLN				
19	Ŷ	†		49	DCLL				
20	7	†		50	DCAT				
21	PSI	1							
22	THA								
23	PHI								
24	Q								
25	XP								
26	ΥP								
27	ŽΡ								
28	DPSI								٠,
29	DTHA								
30	DPHI								
			<u> </u>						